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INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21, 1894-SIXTEEN PAGES.

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A HUNDRED THOUSAND

Number of People Addressed by Gen. Harrison on His Trip.

Lafayette, with Twenty Thousand Auditors, Furnishes the Crowning Feature of the Day.

RECORD OF THE SPEECHES

Forty-Seven Delivered by the Ex-President This Campaign.

Immense Crowds at Peru, Plymouth, Logansport, Warsaw, Delphi, Lebanon and Other Points Visited.

FOR THE PEOPLE FACTS

Hard Times in Connection with Democratic Legislation.

The Ex-President Continues His Series of Masterly Addresses Before the People of Indiana.

Gen. Benjamin Harrison came back to Indianapolis at 7:30 o'clock last night, having completed one of the most successful campaign tours ever made by a statesman in the United States, measured both by the size of his audiences and interest and enthusiasm displayed.

The big crowds began soon after Fort Wayne was left in the trip across the northern part of the State, and the climax was reached at Lafayette, where a magnificent demonstration was made in honor of the ex-President. The entire city gave itself over to welcoming the distinguished man, and furnished him an audience of from eighteen to twenty thousand at the courthouse. General Harrison referred to the immense size of this audience in opening his speech, remembering that he had spoken to almost a hundred thousand people on the trip before reaching Lafayette. The total number of speeches made yesterday was thirteen, which, with the eleven of the day before, made an even two dozen for the tour. On his southern trip he spoke at twenty-two different places, making, with the speech he delivered in introducing Mc-Kinley at Tomlinson Hall, forty-seven speeches for the campaign of 1894. At Thorntown, where the train stopped only for a minute, there was a huge crowd for the size of the place, and at Lebanon, the last stop on the route, five thousand people gathered around the stand a short distance from the station, and under the glare of arc

lights listened to the last speech of the day. A GREAT WELCOME. The Lafayette demonstration was the big feature of the trip. Charles Wilson, editor of the Courier, was with the train from Fort Wayne, and he modestly told members of the party that Lafayette intended to do her best. In order to reach that city on schedule time very fast running was made from Delphi. As the train whirled around one of the big hills on the outskirts of the city the roar of a cannon reverberated among the hills. This was the salute of the Purdue College battery, under the command of Capt. Barney Shaw. The station is quite a distance from the courthouse, but a thousand or more were there to be the first to greet the ex-President. A line of carriages, covered with flags, and drawn by spirited horses, were almost hidden from sight by the dense crowd that had gathered about the vehicles. Two brass bands and the Union Veterans' League were to lead the way down town, and as the procession moved the cannon on the hill boomed at more frequent intervals. The merchants of the city displayed much public spirit in the affair, and from house tops and windows all along Main street for half a mile were flags and festoons of bunting. Every window was occupied by people, and the main thoroughfare, roadway and sidewalks, were you that wool should go on the free list, packed with them. The Purdue students, and who have put it there. You are now who had welcomed General Harrison with the college yell, kept it up on the way to the heart of the city, while alongside the carriage containing the statesman rode members of the Sigma Chi, the college fraternity to which the General belonged. They rode white horses and carried pennants with the fraternity colors, white and blue. From several windows swung the Purdue

One entrance of the massive courthouse at Lafayette fronts on Fourth street, which is of considerable width. When the procession reached Main and Fourth it had to stop there, for the people were wedged in too closely opposite the Fourth-street entrance of the building. The stand was directly under the entrance a half block away from where the procession came to a halt. A platoon of mounted police which had headed the column set out to clear a way to the stand, but it was only possible to gain a passage for the first carriage containing the ex-President and others. The carriages following had to turn about, while the occupants alighted and tried to reach a place within range of the speaker's voice. A tally ho coach, gally decorated by the Purdue students who filled it, was not able to leave Main street. George H. Harrison was the marshal of the procession. AT THE COURTHOUSE.

The stand from which General Harrison addressed such a multitude had been covered with silken America? ags till every timber in it was hidden . 'n view. The portrait of Abraham Lincoln od out from a background of national colors The cheering that greeted the ex-President's appearance on the stand was so vociferous that the welkin for blocks around was disturbed. Francis Johnson, formerly a Democrat Senator, but now an advocate of a protective tariff system, and one of the leading men of Lafayette, introduced Gen. Harrison in a neat speech. General Harrison talked for thirty min-

utes, confining himself almost entirely to a discussion of the present business condition and its relations to recent national legislation. He closed by saying: "The answer is coming from Oregon to Maine. and reverberating back from every State that has had an election-even from those Democratic States in the South, Alabama and Georgia-to Mr. Cleveland's question: 'How can we face the people if we pass that bill? In all these States the Democrats have answered this question by turning their backs on the Democratic party, so that it does not have to face them."

Thousands of people followed the carriages down to the South-street crossing of the Big Four road and cheered the ex-President and party as the train sped away.

Club, which has the finest quarters of any club in the State. Mr. A. J. Beveridge, who addressed an audience of several thousand at the courthouse earlier in the afternoon, accompanied the party back to Indianapolis. Mr. Beveridge made one of the best speeches that has been heard in that part of the State this campaign, speaking for over an

THROUGH NORTHERN INDIANA. The Great Crowds from Ft. Wayne to

Lafayette. There is a beautiful stretch of wooded country between Fort Wayne and Plymouth, and the ride yesterday morning was made doubly enjoyable by the gentle warmth and clear skies of the autumn day. The special train bearing General Harrison's party left Fort Wayne at 9 o'clock, a number of prominent men from the northern part of the State accompanying the party out of Fort Wayne. Among those from that city were Chairman Everett, of the Allen county Republican central committee, C. L. Higgins and J. B. White, jr., a candidate for State Senator. Maj. George W. Steele, Charles Wilson, of the Lafayette Courier, Hiram S. Beggs, chairman of the Kosciusko county committee, Chairman Young of the Pierceton committee, State committeemen R. B. Oglesby, S. W. B. Hess and H. G. Thayer of Plymouth were among the additions to the party.

Arcola is the first station out of Fort Wayne on the route chosen, but no stop was made, although a considerable number of people were at the station, one old soldier waving a big flag, almost too big for him to handle, as the train flashed by. Before leaving Fort Wayne a telegram had been received from Alexander McNagny, father of the Democratic Congressman from the Twelfth district, asking that the train stop for a few minutes at Larwell. Mr. McNagny, sr., is a Republican, seventy-five years of age, and on account of his infirmity was unable to attend the meeting at Fort Wayne, so he requested that the train stop at his home in order that he might have a view of the ex-President. The schedule was changed to admit a few minutes at Larwell.

AT COLUMBIA CITY. At Columbia City General Harrison found an audience of 1,890 people at the station, which is quite a distance from the town. There was much enthusiasm. Said General Harrison after being introduced by Judge J. S. Collins:

"My fellow-citizens-If you will allow me,

will read something to you this morning, do not often indulge in reading, but I have an extract or two that I want you to hear. I shall read it without mentioning the name of the man who wrote it, and see if any of you can guess who it was. "You ask my opinion on the tariff. I answer that I am in favor of a judicious examination and revision of it, and so far as the tariff before us embraces the design of fostering, protecting and presrving within ourselves the means of national defense and independence, particularly in a state of war, I would advocate and support it. Heaven smiled upon and gave us liberty and independence. That same Providence has blessed us with the means of national independence and national defense. If we omit or refuse the gifts which God has exomit or refuse the gifts which God has extended to us, we deserve not the continuation of His blessing. He has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals, iron and copper, and given us a climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the grand materials of our national defense, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair protection, that our own manufacturers and laborers may be placed upon a fair competition with those of Europe and that we may have those of Europe and that we may have within our own country a sup-ply of those leading and im-portant articles so essential to war. Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus products? Except for cotton, he has neither a foreign or a home market. Does not this clearly prove when there is no market either at home or abroad that there is too much labor employed in agriculture, and that the chanemployed in agriculture, and that the channels of labor should be multiplied? Common sense points out at once the remedy. Draw from agriculture the superabundant labor and employ it in mechanism and manufacturers, thereby creating a home market for your breadstuffs, and benefits to the country will result. Take from agriculture in the United States 600,000 men, women and children, and you at once give a home market for more breadstuffs than all Europe now furnishes us. In short, we have been too long subject to the policy all Europe now furnishes us. In short, we have been too long subject to the policy of British merchants. It is time we should become a little more Americanized, and instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of Europe, feed our own, or else, in a short time by continuing our present policy, we shall be paupers ourselves.

"Do you think that was written by a Democrat or Republican? Gentlemen, I have Democrat or Republican? Gentlemen, I have read to you the words of Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, written in 1824. He thought that wool was an element in our defense in

could not muster, and equip, and keep armies in the field without woolen shirts, and socks, and blouses and blankets. He thought that wool was as much essential to our defense as the capacity to make guns, and he advocated a protective duty upon it that would enable our farmers to develop the sheep industry and supply the home market. But, my Democratic friends, the foreign markets are the most important to us, and that we must throw down our fences and make a wild effort to get foreign markets while throwing away our own. "Andrew Jackson thought our home market was the best, and that it should be de-veloped. He believed that it would be developed by fostering manufacturers, by taking men away from agriculture and putting them into shops, where they would cease to produce wheat and would become consumers of the products of the farm. As you old Democrats will remember, the old Democratic docrtine on the subject of the tariff was that we were to have moderate protection; that we were to give our own me workmen and makers of stuff the benefit of a tariff at least sufficient to pay the annual expenses of the government. Now the question of importance that is submitted to you for decision, my Demo-cratic friends, is whether you will follow the teachings of those men whom you recognize as the very founders, the highest names on the roll of your party's great men, or these modern schoolmasters, who would lead you to refuse even to give our home manufacturers and laborers the ben-efit of such duties as will pay the expenses THREW FLOWERS AT HIM.

war. The foolish old soldier thought we

At Larwell the party found more elaborate decorations than had been expected. Across the track was an immense banner with these words, "Hail our Nation's exchief." Many of the women in the audience of several hundred, for the place is a small one, wore tiny flags in their hats. A pretty feature of the stop was the procession of school children past the platform on which the speaker stood, each of the little ones tossing a posy at General Harrison's feet. The statesman made a neat address of a few minutes' length, calling attention to the condition of the country and the lessons that the recent panic teach. He showed that there could be no times when the rich became poorer and the poor became richer, generally speaking, as some of the Democratic orators promised during their last campaign. Prosperity when it comes, he said, is like the water from a fountain in the hillside-it pours its blessing all around; no man can bottle it up; it flows for all. He said the Democratic party had launched its new ship, its tariff ship, but no sooner had it been slipped off the timbers than the party managers wanted to put it in the dry dock for repairs.

At Warsaw, located in a Republican county, there were at least five thousand people awaiting General Harrison, and when he stepped off the platform a mighty cheer was heard. The stand at this place was more tastefully decorated than any other noticed on the trip, graceful palms being used extensively with the bunting and flags. Chairman H. M. Biggs, of the county Republican committee, introduced General Harrison, who was again given a most enthusiastic welcome. He stood under Mr. Charles Wilson ac a host for the pictures of Grant, Harrison and McKinley. newspaper men while in ..... ette by hand- and after he had concluded a committee somely entertaining them at the Lafayette | presented him with a bouquet containing a

bushel or more of big yellow chrysanthemums. In part General Harrison said:

"My friends, I have been talking a good deal as to the causes of the panic. I have been relieved of any necessity of proving that there was one, because you do not have to prove what everybody knows; you don't have to produce statistics when every man and woman has had experiences of the evil times through which we have been passing, but our Democratic friends, notwithstanding their promises of two years ago, have all failed; notwithstanding all honor has departed from their prophets, they are now telling us that times are getting better and that they will presently be very good. That leads me to ask the question whether there is anything in this tariff bill which they have passed that tends to make times good? Is there anything in this legislation that is calculated to cure the ills from which the country is suffering? (Cries mums. In part General Harrison said: from which the country is suffering? (Cries of 'No! no!') Is it likely to restore wages? Are these men in the shops and elsewhere

Are these men in the shops and elsewhere who have found their wages reduced likely to have them restored?

"They tell us this tariff bill was passed in order to put our manufacturers into a position where they could compete with the manufacturers of England, France and Germany. They have attempted to do that by putting what they call raw material on the free list. That term is a hard one to define. I think you farmers of Kosciusko county, Democrats as well as Republicans, will find it hard to tell why wool is raw material and should go on the free list, and at the same time South Carolina rice should go on the dutiable list at 90 cents a bushel. You cannot explain why wool is a raw material and rice is not. Now their effort is, and it is a confessed plan, to put our manufacturers in a position that they can compete successfully in the markets of the world with the English manufacturers; that must mean produce as cheaply. They the world with the English manufacturers; that must mean produce as cheaply. They say they have given the American manufacturer free raw material, but they omit to state that under the McKinley bill he had practically free raw materials, for he was given a rebate on foreign materials which he brought in and manufactured in this country and sent for sale abroad. But are our woolen manufacturers put on the same plane with the English manufacturer by giving them raw wool? The idea is that he must be able to here produce a bolt of cloth as cheap as the English manufacturer makes it, but the wool that goes into it is only one of the elements of cost, and a comparatively small one. The principal elecomparatively small one. The principal ele-ment of cost is the wages of the men and women who card the wool, spin the yarn, dye it and weave it into cloth. There is where the cost comes in. Our manufacturer is paying twice as much as the Englishman is for labor, so that he cannot be upon a platform of equality with his English competitor unless the wages which is the petitor unless the wages, which is the prime element in the cost of the cloth, is reduced to the English level.

"Can any Democrat deny that—can any-body deny it that if there is to be competition between our producers of wool cloth and English producers, our manufacturers must not only get their raw material as cheap, but must get their labor as cheap? That is an essential part of this programme, though it is not confessed. There are some things so plain that they need no argument. A man with a shop on one corner, making plows and paying his men \$2 a day, cannot compete with a man on another corner who makes the same plows and pays his men \$1 a day. He may get his iron just as cheap, but he will have to go out of business or cut down his men to \$1 a day. It has seemed strange to me that our working people have not seen this plain proposition. RECIPROCITY DESTROYED.

"But, again, is there anything in the bill to enlarge our markets? I have shown you there is not unless wages are cut down. But not only does it not enlarge our foreign market, but that bill, yes, I say, deliberately, wickedly throws away and abandons a most important foreign market of large dimensions that we had already secured without sacrificing the interests of the American people at all. The tariff bill of 1890 gave you free sugar, and by giving it to you free reduced the living expenses of every family in the United States very much, because, do you know, that statisticians tell us we consume in this country sixty-three and a half pounds of sugar to every man, woman and child in it every year. We gave you free sugar, which was a benefit, and we said to the countries that sent that sugar to us, 'if it comes in here free, you must give us free access to your markets or access at lower rates of duties than you give anybody else, to a large class of American productions. We made these arrangements with Cuba and several South American and Central American countries. Yes, we made such arrangements even with Germany, which sends a very large amount of beet sugar every year from her surplus product. That was clear gain. I ask any man what could be the objection to that-free sugar for our own people and in exchange free markets in these foreign countries for a large class of our products and tries for a large class of our products and favored markets for a larger class. Can anybody tell me why that should have been abandoned?

"I want to read a brief extract to show how this policy of destroying the reciprocity treaties was received in England. The Sheffield Daily Telegraph recently had this editorial: 'Let us hope that legal opinion is correct as to the Cleveland-Wilson-Senate compromise putting an end to the previous reciprocity arrangements.' Cleve-land-Wilson-Senate compromise is a good description of it. I never heard it named that way before. The action of Spain is a good omen that other parties to this class of treaties may promptly take the initiative in tearing them up when the new tariff has become operative.
"I have shown you how England apprehended this policy, how she lost trade by it, and I have now shown you how her great papers rejoiced over the abrogation of the reciprocity treaties. It is good for Sheffield. Is it good for Warsaw? (Cries of 'No! No! No!') I should think not." Short stops were made at Pierceton and

other smaller places. A touching incident occurred at Pierceton. Attached to one of the bouquets which General Harrison received was a card with these words: "With the compliments of Edith Guy, whose dear, dead grandfather cast his last vote for General Harrison." Mr. Rollo Oglesby was proud of the

crowd, some five thousand people, at Plymouth to hear the distinguished statesman, for it showed that the Thirteenth district Republicans are fully awake this year. Carriages took the party from the station to the courthouse yard, where General Harrison spoke for nearly thirty minutes, after being introduced by Mr. H. G. PLYMOUTH AND PERU.

As the ex-President was driven to the station, the brass cannon, manned by the Smalley Light Artiflery, boomed a parting salute. The train was transferred to the Lake Erie road at this place. Mr. Charles W. Smith, of Indianapolis, accompanied the party as far as Rochester, where Senator Loveland was added to the train list. A thousand people were at Argus, but the train merely slowed up there, for Father Time was getting the best of the schedule. Rochester turned out four thousand to welcome General Harrison, who made one of his characteristic twenty-minute speeches, full of reasoning pertinent to the

Peru was reached about 2 o'clock, a half hour behind the schedule time, but the seven thousand or more people had waited patiently and were unstinted in their applause and cheers. The train stopped at the main street crossing and General Harrison was escorted to the stand a dozen yards away. Peru is renowned for is Democratic barbecues, but it has had no affair this season that could approach the meeting held yesterday. It may be remarked in passing that Peru has practically abandoned barbecues and will hereafter devote herself to clambakes and fish fries. One of these Democratic affairs is announced for the 31st inst. It is said the idea of clambakes came from Tammany Hall. Some of the corrupt bosses of that organization, whenever they wanted to raise money for their own personal ends, would give a clambake and compel the people whom they intended to bleed to buy tickets at outrageous prices. Tammany Hall methods are not despised by the Indiana Democracy. Senator Robert J. Loveland introduced General Harrison to the Peru audience. The

statesman sald, in part:

"My Friends-Not only the size of this crowd but the distribution of it will make it impossible for me to be heard by anything like all of you. Last week I made a journey of a few days through southern Indiana; this week I am making a trip through some of the counties of northern Indiana. Neither of these journeys has been undertaken with a view to my own amusement or refreshment. I have come to